



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

had observed in one instance in the brain of an adult male negro the complete connection of these two fissures, no trace of a bridging or separating convolution being present.

OCTOBER 15.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Fifty-four persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

“Descriptions of Ichnemonidæ chiefly from the Pacific Slope of the United States and British North America.” By E. T. Cresson.

“The Solar Corona.” By Jacob Ennis.

Notice of a Tetrarhynchus.—Prof. LEIDY stated that in the *Remora*, or Sucker, from our coast, presented this evening by Mr. Holbrook, he had found a curious parasite. This was inclosed in a compressed oval cyst, pearly white, thick-walled, and about half an inch long, tightly adherent to the intestine of the fish. The cyst contained a flask-shaped, translucent whitish sac, which was feebly contractile, and furnished at the narrow end with two minute papillæ, which were slowly protruded and retracted. Within this sac-worm, coiled up about the centre, was an opaque white worm or scolex, which proved to be a *Tetrarhynchus*. Removed and extended it measured 7 lines long, and was divisible about equally into a broad anterior body portion, and a posterior narrow tail-like portion. The head was formed of a pair of obcordate bothria inclined from each other. Four long tortuous proboscides extended through the body and projected from the head. The projecting portions were successively elongated and shortened by eversion and inversion, and were armed with recurved hooks. The hooks extended within half the length of the proboscides, and as they were everted and inverted appeared like the streaming of liquid through narrow tubes. The tortuous proboscides at the bottom were continuous with as many elliptical pedestals placed at the back part of the body. The tail, about half the width of the body, was not segmented, but exhibited a disposition to assume this condition. The end was slightly tapering, and occupied by a bell-shaped sinus opening externally and alternately contracting and expanding. The interior of the sinus was lined, and its mouth thickly furnished with non-vibratile cilia. The species appeared to be undescribed, and was named *Tetrarhynchus tenuicaudatus*.